

EVER-READY

Fall
2011

Your Guide to Emergency Preparedness

SONGS Reaches Out to Community Through Open Houses

With unprecedented attention on nuclear plants, a major earthquake and subsequent tsunami in Japan, the **San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS)** has increased their efforts to reach out to the community and address concerns about the plant's safety and emergency preparedness.

SONGS has always provided information to the public through various lines of communications (electronic and print). However, in an effort to take it a step further, the station introduced the open house approach as a way to engage the community in transparent and proactive dialogue.

"The main objective of this new approach is to have face-to-face conversations with the public regarding SONGS status and current activities," said **Barbara Culverhouse**, Manager, Offsite Emergency Planning and External Affairs, SONGS. "Plus, we want to reinforce our commitment to the public regarding the safe and reliable operation of the plant."

Thus far, SONGS has hosted three open houses, two in San Clemente and one in Oceanside. They were free and open to the public and consisted of a compilation of interactive booths, activities for children, handouts, video presentations and subject matter experts answering questions in their areas of expertise.

The next open house is scheduled for October 27, 2011 at the community center at 25925 Camino Del Avion in San Juan Capistrano.



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Special Assistance During Emergencies

Being prepared for an emergency is smart planning for all of us. And, if you have an access or functional need that compromises your mobility, planning ahead is not only smart, but can also be life-saving.

If you fall into this category, you, or a caregiver, are encouraged to fill out the Special Assistance Request Card conveniently found on the back flap of this newsletter. Filling out and mailing the card ensures that you are provided with appropriate evacuation assistance in the event of an emergency.

Here's how it works: If there is an emergency, personnel at the Orange County Emergency Operations Center will phone every registered individual, including the hearing-impaired via TTY phone calls. The proper method of transportation will be provided to each individual who fills out a card.

Information provided on the request cards is maintained by the Orange County Sheriff's Emergency Management Bureau. The information also is made available to the cities of San Clemente, Dana Point and San Juan Capistrano, who will only use the information if absolutely necessary. Confidentiality will be maintained.



Southern California Edison (SCE), along with local and state governments and federal agencies, has detailed emergency response plans that can be put into action in the event of a nuclear power plant incident.

Three emergency zones have been established around the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS) to educate and, if necessary, evacuate the people who live and work near the plant.

The zones are: the Emergency Planning Zone, the Public Education Zone and the Ingestion Pathway Zone.

A Emergency Planning Zone – 10-Mile Radius
The Emergency Planning Zone is an area within a 10-mile radius of SONGS, where it is possible people downwind from the plant could be exposed to a radioactive plume if there is a release from the plant during an emergency.

B Public Education Zone – 20-Mile Radius
The Public Education Zone is an area outside the Emergency Planning Zone, within 10 to 20 miles of the plant. People who live or work in this area are provided educational information from SCE through community outreach activities, including presentations at local events, tours, safety expos and classroom visits.

C Ingestion Pathway Zone – 50-Mile Radius
The Ingestion Pathway Zone is an area of up to 50 miles around the plant in which a radioactive release could have the potential to contaminate food and/or liquid produced or collected from the area. This area is designed to protect consumers from the ingestion of contaminated crops, agricultural products, water and livestock.



Radiation and You

Radiation is a form of energy found in both natural and man-made sources. It is present in the ground, air, food and our own bodies. On average, Americans receive a dose of about 300 millirem each year from natural background radiation. Additionally, Americans receive an average dose of about 300 millirem per year from man-made sources of radiation, including medical, commercial and industrial sources.

Did you know ...

- If you lived next door to a nuclear power plant, you would receive far less radiation each year than you'd receive in just one round-trip flight from Los Angeles to New York.
- Transparent plastic wrap used to package foods depends on radiation for its strength and clinging ability.
- 1000 millirem is the level at which federal guidelines may call for an evacuation.
- 8 millirem is the dose received from a single chest x-ray.

KI and You

Potassium iodide (KI) is a chemical compound that contains iodine, which is necessary for the normal functioning of the thyroid gland. In the unlikely event that there is a radioactive release from the plant during an emergency, public health officials may direct you to ingest KI. In pill form, KI can be used to help prevent the thyroid gland from absorbing radioactive iodine that could be released during an emergency at a nuclear power plant.

Take KI only at the explicit direction of public health officials. This direction will be announced through the Emergency Alert System and the news media. KI is not an "anti-radiation" pill. It is a supplemental protective measure, secondary to evacuation or sheltering in place.

San Clemente, Dana Point and San Juan Capistrano distributed KI in the spring of 2010. If you did not participate in the program, you can still request KI through your city. When you submit your request, please provide your name, address, phone number and numbers of persons living in your household. If you're a business, please provide maximum number of employees present at any given time. Contact information for your city is on Page 12. KI will be mailed to you in 4-6 weeks.

Emergency Classifications at Power Plants

Federal guidelines classify emergency conditions at U.S. nuclear power plants into four levels. Here they are in order from the least to most serious:

- 1. NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT**
Indicates a potential problem with operation of the plant. Officials are notified, but no public action is taken.
- 2. ALERT**
Indicates an event that could reduce the plant's level of safety. Any release of radioactivity would be a small fraction of the federal guidelines. No public action is taken.
- 3. SITE AREA EMERGENCY**
Indicates a problem that substantially reduces the plant's level of safety. Release of radioactivity outside the plant site would not be expected to exceed federal guidelines. Those who live and work in the Emergency Planning Zone should monitor the situation on television or radio.
- 4. GENERAL EMERGENCY**
Indicates a problem affecting safety systems in the plant that could lead to a release of radiation that would exceed the federal guidelines outside the plant. Officials may order protective actions for some areas.

SONGS Capabilities During an Earthquake or Tsunami

When a 9.0 magnitude earthquake struck northeast Japan on March 11, 2011, the world was transfixed on the island nation. And when the subsequent tsunami damaged the reactor cooling and back-up power systems at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, all eyes in Southern California focused on the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS).

When these systems in Japan became disabled, the fuel overheated and the interaction between the hot fuel rods and the water resulted in hydrogen gas. The operators vented the gas from the reactor system and the buildup of hydrogen gas from the venting led to explosions in two of the reactor buildings, damaging their structures and allowing radioactive materials to escape.

This has become one of the most significant nuclear accidents in history and, in the wake of this crisis, many are apprehensive about history repeating itself at SONGS.

“As the operator of the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station, Southern California Edison’s highest priority is protecting the health and safety of the public and plant workers,” said **Pete Dietrich**, Senior Vice President and Chief Nuclear Officer, SONGS.

Here are some of the differences between SONGS and Fukushima Daiichi:

Pressurized Water vs. Boiling Water:

Fukushima Daiichi uses a boiling water design, while SONGS has pressurized water reactors. One of the key advantages of a pressurized water reactor is that it has two cooling loops, a primary and secondary, separated by steam generators. The significance of the steam generators is that water and steam from the secondary system can be vented into the atmosphere to remove heat from the nuclear fuel without releasing radioactive steam/gases because the water being vented has not been in contact with the nuclear fuel rods.

Robust Containment and Tsunami Wall:

SONGS has four- to eight-foot thick, post-tensioned, steel rebar-reinforced concrete containment domes that include an internal steel liner. In addition, the facility is protected by a 30-foot high sea wall.

Used Fuel Storage:

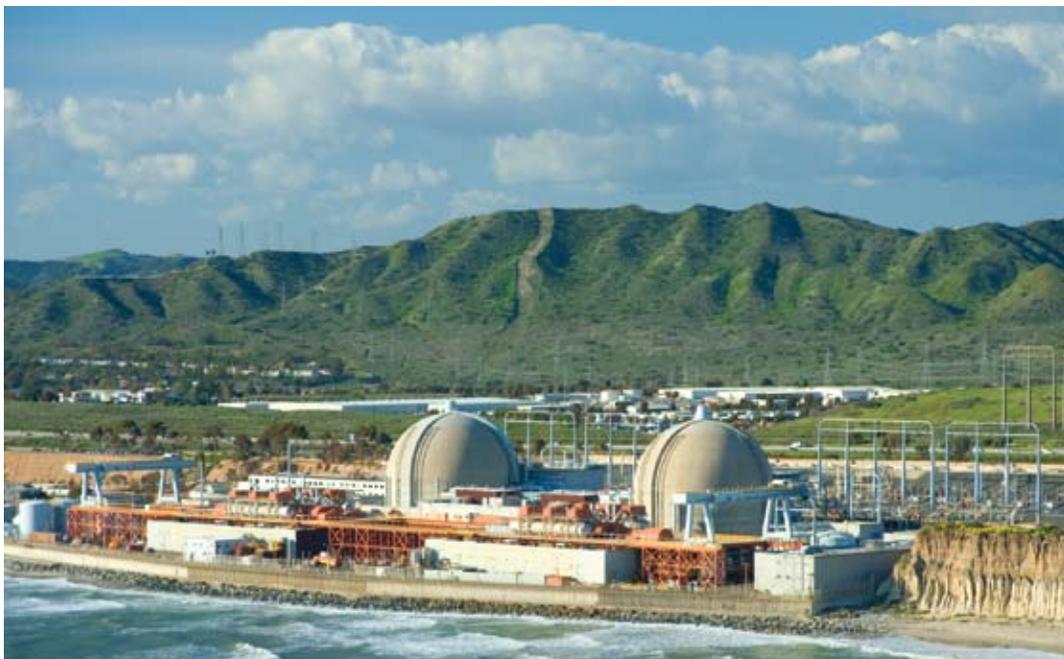
At SONGS, the used fuel storage pools are located in a separate building adjacent to the containment structure that encloses the reactor, or primary system. The used fuel rods are stored much closer to ground level than they were at Fukushima Daiichi, making it easier to add water if necessary. SONGS’s used fuel pools are structurally robust, with hardened, concrete-reinforced enclosures.

Fault Types:

The earthquake fault system that produced the devastating earthquake near Honshu, Japan, originated in a subduction zone. Tsunamis that can be produced by an earthquake in a subduction zone are projected to be larger than those resulting from earthquakes in a strike-slip fault system, such as the Newport-Inglewood/Rose Canyon faults near SONGS.

Richter Scale vs. Ground Movement:

Much attention has been focused on the magnitude of the Japan earthquake – a 9.0 – and the significance of such a quake in California. While the Richter scale is one common way to measure the magnitude of earthquakes at their epicenters, when assessing the seismic safety at nuclear facilities, peak ground acceleration at the facility’s location is a more meaningful way to measure an earthquake’s potential impact, especially when the epicenter is miles away. SONGS was designed to withstand a peak ground acceleration of 0.67g (refers to the force of gravity) to meet the Nuclear Regulatory Commission’s regulations.



More Key Facts About SONGS

Backup Generators:

If a power outage occurred at SONGS, a total of four emergency diesel generators on site, two per unit, each can provide approximately 5,000-kilowatts of power. Each generator can cross-tie to provide back-up power to the other unit. The generators are located in a reinforced concrete building, separate from the power plant and designed to withstand earthquakes and flooding.

Underground Fuel Tanks:

Each generator has its own fuel oil tank located in an underground vault, and each tank provides a seven-day supply of fuel oil, which allows adequate time to obtain more fuel oil if needed. Earthquake-resistant structures protect the generators and their fuel supply from ground flooding.

Battery Backup:

Emergency batteries and dedicated switchgear are also part of the design to achieve safe shutdown of the plant. They are located at higher levels inside buildings that can withstand seismic events and flooding.

Redundant Cooling:

To provide redundant cooling for each unit, two separate lines of safety systems are available. In addition, a steam-driven cooling pump is available to operate without electrical power, using the steam generated by the reactor to circulate cooling water.

Sounding the Community Alert Siren System

Do You Know What It Means and What To Do?

In the unlikely event of a General Emergency at the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS), those who live or work in the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) will hear a piercing siren that will sound steadily for three minutes at a time. This is the Community Alert Siren System.

Made up of 50 strategically placed sirens throughout the EPZ, the Community Alert Siren System for SONGS provides reliable, prompt notification to the general public to turn on their radio or television for important information from local authorities in the event of an emergency.

Siren activation is a coordinated process among local jurisdictions. Jurisdictions are responsible for activating sirens in their community. As a backup measure, Orange County has the ability to activate all sirens except for those at Camp Pendleton.

Along with the sirens, roving public address systems and/or messages to home, cell or business phones via AlertOC are also a signal to turn on a radio or television and wait for instructions.

Turning on the Radio or TV

The sirens are activated and you have turned on the television or have tuned the radio to **KWVE FM 107.9** (Santa Ana) or **KOGO AM 600** (San Diego) ... what's next?

An Emergency Alert System (EAS) message will be delivered by radio and TV. It may advise you to stay inside with doors and windows closed, evacuate the area, or do nothing depending on the nature of the emergency. Recommendations on whether or not to ingest potassium iodide (KI) may also be delivered through these outlets.

Reliability with Maintenance and Testing

Southern California Edison is responsible for installing, maintaining and testing the siren system. Ensuring that all the sirens will work properly in a real emergency is a top priority. The regular testing of sirens includes:

Daily Silent Tests – Tests the connections between the sirens and control centers.

Quarterly Growl Tests – Brief audible test of each siren to ensure siren will sound.

Annual Siren Test – All sirens are turned on simultaneously for their full cycle by each jurisdiction. This test is normally conducted in the fall, during the morning hours, and sirens are sounded several times for approximately three minutes each time.

To hear a siren, please visit songscommunity.com and click on Emergency Preparedness.

How to Evacuate and Shelter in Place

If Directed to Evacuate ...

If directed to evacuate, please stay calm. Those who live or work in the EPZ will be directed north to locations outside the three Orange County cities of San Clemente, Dana Point and San Juan Capistrano. Interstate 5 (I-5) and Pacific Coast Highway are the designated routes, but please follow directions from law enforcement as traffic patterns may change. Traffic will be heavily controlled on surface streets leading to I-5 and at all highway on-ramps. Northbound traffic will be stopped at SR-78 in Oceanside and southbound traffic will be stopped at the I-5/405 interchange. If you know someone in your neighborhood without transportation, please offer them a ride. If you do not have a ride, you may go to one of the transportation assembly points listed on Page 11.

Take necessary items for at least three days, including prescription medications, a small amount of cash, checkbook, toiletries, baby supplies and bedding. Also bring your potassium iodide (KI) tablets if you have them.

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A Conversation With Sara Kaminske

Sara Kaminske is the Assistant Emergency Manager for the Orange County Sheriff's Department Emergency Management Bureau and chair for the Interjurisdictional Planning Committee.



How long have you been involved in emergency planning?

I have been involved with safety and emergency management for more than 17 years; however, I have served in my current role as the Assistant Emergency Manager for the Orange County Sheriff's Department Emergency Management Bureau for 2 ½ years. As part of this duty, I am responsible for ensuring the county's preparedness in the unlikely event of an emergency at the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS). I also serve as chair of the Interjurisdictional Planning Committee (IPC) (see sidebar).

What is the most challenging part of what you do?

One of the challenges emergency managers face is in the area of public education and awareness. We strive to promote emergency preparedness for individuals, businesses, hospitals, schools, etc. We all must realize that in a large-scale disaster help may not be immediate, but the need will be there. Therefore, the more prepared we all are for emergencies of all magnitudes, the more capable we will be as a community to respond when disaster strikes.

How can the public prepare?

A great place for people to start getting prepared is by visiting the Orange County emergency preparedness website at www.ReadyOC.org. Also, they should read the information that is sent to them from the IPC. It has valuable information on what to do in the event of an emergency and how to prepare. At the very least, all those who live or work in the Emergency Planning Zone (10 miles around SONGS), should know what to do if they hear a siren activated.

How do you integrate with other local and state partners?

The IPC meets monthly and openly shares information with our emergency planning partners at Southern California Edison. The IPC approves policies, plans and procedures and tests emergency communication systems on a monthly basis. The primary members of the IPC writes and works together to develop public education material that is distributed within the Public Education Zone (20 miles around SONGS). The Ever-Ready newsletter is a perfect example of this type of collaboration.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) held a graded exercise in April with the IPC. What was your involvement and what was the outcome?

My role was to manage the planning, preparation, and training for the county's participation in the SONGS Plume Phase and Ingestion Pathway Exposure exercise. This year we had the opportunity to partner with the counties of Riverside, Los Angeles and San Bernardino which tested the ability of five counties working together to make decisions for evacuations, the ingestion of potassium iodide (KI) and establishing agricultural embargoes. The exercise required careful planning and coordination and was a true team effort by everyone involved. Everyone performed well and we are very pleased with the outcome.

What other types of training, drills and exercises do you and your staff undertake each year?

Orange County participates in a variety of drills and exercises throughout the year. We conduct communication drills, host emergency management seminars and participate in the annual statewide Golden Guardian exercise. In addition, Orange County

The Interjurisdictional Planning Committee (IPC) was formed in 1982 to address the emergency planning requirements within the Emergency Planning Zone for the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS).

The IPC is composed of representatives from the cities of San Clemente, Dana Point and San Juan Capistrano; the counties of Orange and San Diego; Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton; California State Parks; and, Southern California Edison.

The mission of this group is to integrate emergency plans, coordinate decision-making for SONGS-related activities and educate the public. The IPC is a strong partnership that is recognized at the local, state and federal levels.

conducts SONGS exercises every two years. The exercises include the testing of our emergency response plans for the EPZ and the 50-mile Ingestion Pathway Zone. Our exercises are graded by FEMA and we have consistently demonstrated that we have strong plans and procedures in place to protect the health and safety of the public that we serve.

Do you feel that Orange County is prepared for an emergency?

Orange County is very well-prepared to manage emergencies. The county takes an all-hazards approach to emergency

Preparing for Different Types of Emergencies

Being prepared and knowing what to do when a natural disaster strikes is your best defense for a safe outcome. Your first step is to meet with your family and discuss the types of disasters that may occur and explain what, as a family, you should do. Your plans should include an escape route and meeting place in case family members become separated. Here are some helpful tips:

Before an Earthquake

Earthquake studies show that you are much more likely to be injured by falling or flying debris than a collapsing building. Prepare your home or business by taking the following precautions:

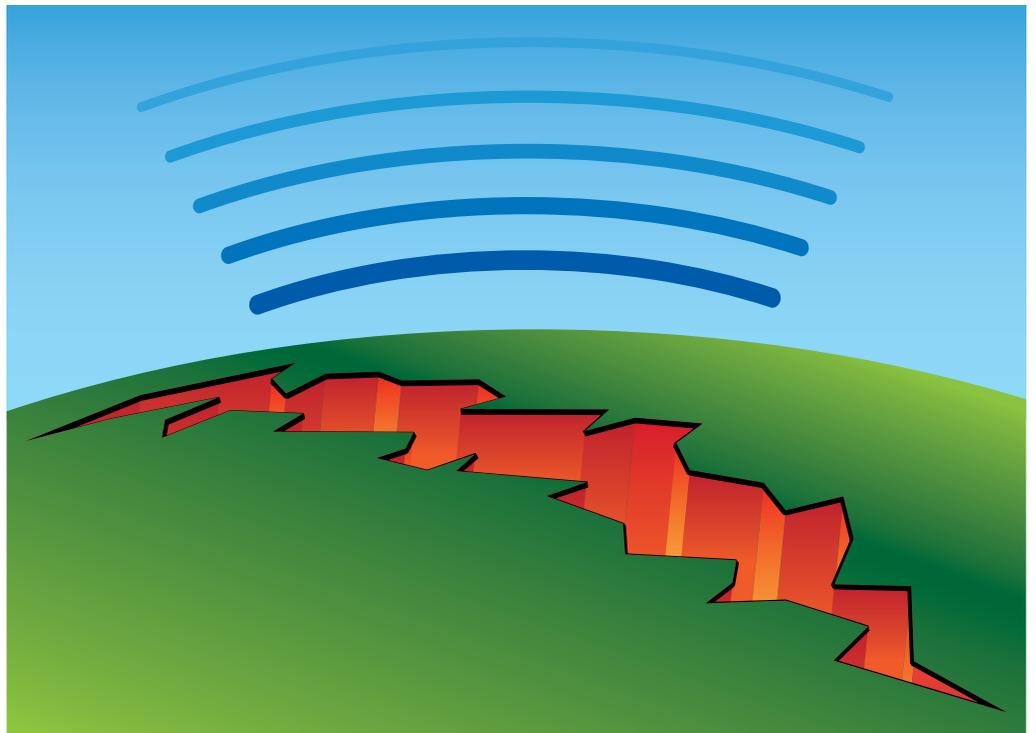
- Fasten shelves securely to walls.
- Place large or heavy objects on lower shelves.
- Store breakable items such as bottled foods, glass and china in low, closed cabinets with latches.
- Hang heavy items such as pictures and mirrors away from beds, couches and sitting areas.
- Repair defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections.
- Secure water heater by strapping it to wall studs and bolting it to the floor.
- Identify safe places to shelter indoors and outdoors under sturdy furniture or against an inside wall away from windows, mirrors and heavy furniture that can fall over.

If You Are Inside During an Earthquake:

- Do not run outside. Falling debris may cause injury.
- Do not use elevators.
- Take cover underneath a strong desk or table. Protect your head and neck.
- Stay away from windows, mirrors and heavy objects that can fall.
- Wait until all shaking stops before going outside.

If You Are Outside During an Earthquake:

- Move to a clear area if you can safely do so, clear of possible falling debris or glass.
- Avoid power lines, signs, buildings and other hazards.
- Sit down if shaking becomes severe.
- Do not enter any building.
- If driving, pull over to the side of the road, stop and set the parking brake, avoiding overpasses, bridges and power lines.



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Helpful Tips and Suggestions

Register your cell phone and email address to receive emergency notifications from your jurisdiction at AlertOC.com.

Familiarize yourself with the emergency plan at your workplace. Know multiple ways to exit your building, participate in workplace evacuation drills and consider keeping some emergency supplies in the office.

Talk to your neighbors about how you can work together in the event of an emergency. Does anyone have specialized equipment like a power generator or expertise such as medical knowledge that might help in a crisis? Decide who will check on elderly or disabled neighbors.

In some emergencies you may be required to turn off your utilities. To prepare for this type of event, locate the electric, gas and water shutoff valves. Keep necessary tools near gas and water shutoff valves.

Take a CERT class. (See calendar on Page 11)

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER

Southern California Edison California State Parks City of Dana Point Orange Co

San Diego County City of San Clemente City of San Juan Capistrano Marine Co



SONGS and Community Partners Pass the Test on Emergency Communications

A truck bay in Irvine was converted into a full-blown Joint Information Center this past April when representatives from the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS) partnered with local and state governments in a graded exercise to demonstrate they are prepared to communicate with the public during an emergency.

The exercise is a biennial requirement that allows federal teams to examine the ability of the participating local, county, state and utility officials to protect the health and safety of the public living near SONGS.

Because of the recent events in Japan and a renewed interest in nuclear power, numerous media outlets attended the exercise.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) observed and evaluated the governmental responses of the following organizations:

- Orange and San Diego counties
- Cities of Dana Point, San Clemente, and San Juan Capistrano
- Capistrano Unified School District
- State of California
- Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton
- California Highway Patrol
- American Red Cross

At the same time, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission observed and evaluated the performance of the SONGS Emergency Response Organization to a simulated emergency.

“All participants are required to activate their respective emergency systems and show how they implement their

emergency plans,” said **Dan Cleavenger**, Offsite Emergency Planner, SONGS. “The exercise also demonstrates how SONGS effectively integrates with their partners. I must point out we don’t wait until the graded exercise to work with our offsite partners ... we foster these relationships and share best practices as part of our daily responsibilities.”

Along with integration, other objectives include correct recognition and classification of an emergency, notification of local and state agencies, appropriate mobilization of personnel and resources and timely and accurate notifications to internal and external audiences.

All objectives were met. After the exercise, FEMA noted that “the exercise participants demonstrated knowledge of their emergency response plans and procedures and adequately demonstrated the ability to execute those plans.”



Tsunami Wreaks No “Fury” for Local Fishing Captain

For 47 years, **Rick Doesburg** has gone fishing.

As the president of Fury Sportfishing, Inc. and captain of the 65-foot Fury operating out of Dana Point Harbor, Rick makes a living taking private groups out on his fishing vessel. Catching everything from calico bass to bonita to blue fin tuna, this Coast Guard-licensed captain loves his life on the Pacific Ocean.

But with all the recent attention from the disastrous earthquake and subsequent tsunami that struck the coast of Japan, some might think that Rick is unsure about the future safety of his boat and passengers.

Not at all.

“All the years I have been on this job, I have only seen the mild effects of two tsunamis. One resulted from an earthquake in Chile and the other one from Japan,” said Rick. “And the one from Chile was the worst.”

When a tsunami occurs, the U.S. Coast Guard is able to track tidal flows and put out pertinent emergency information on Channel 16 on VHF radio. When the Japan earthquake hit, Rick turned to Channel 16 and knew approximately what time there would be a surge in Dana Point Harbor.



“We pretty much knew what time we were going to get hit. Since both earthquakes happened in the middle of the night, the Coast Guard called Harbor Patrol who called the general manager of Dana Wharf and then she called me. It gave all of us who have boats plenty of time to move them out of the harbor,” explained Rick.

“We continued to monitor Channel 16 until the Coast Guard gave us the all-clear that the emergency was over. It’s a good system and there was minimal damage to the vessels,” added Rick.

Emergency preparedness is a priority for Rick and his crew. Before each voyage, all passengers receive a full safety speech and learn where the rafts, life jackets and fire extinguishers are located. Additionally, the crew is trained in CPR and firefighting and the boat is equipped with televisions, radios and satellite phones so they can communicate with the Coast Guard.

But frankly, Rick isn’t too worried about a Japan-size tsunami hitting our coast. The San Clemente resident says he is prepared if Mother Nature does strike.

“Amongst our family, we are ready. We read the information that we get from SONGS. We have water stored up. We have plenty of food. If there’s an emergency, we know to meet at the harbor and get on the boat. It’s probably the safest place we can be, out on the ocean. We can survive on the boat if we had to.”

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How to Evacuate and Shelter in Place

If Directed to Shelter in Place ...

If directed to shelter in place, local officials have determined it is safer for you to stay where you are instead of moving to another location. This means:

- Stay indoors
- Close all vents (including fireplace dampers)
- Close windows and doors
- Turn off air conditioning/heating system

If possible, move to a small, interior room with no or few windows. Keep the television or radio at hand to receive the latest information.

Because sheltering in place may last for more than a day, it is important to prepare and maintain an emergency kit that includes at least a three-day supply of food and water per person.

Reception and Decontamination Center

In the event of an evacuation, a Reception and Decontamination Center will be opened at the Orange County Fairgrounds, 88 Fair Drive, in Costa Mesa.

The center is designed to receive, register and determine additional needs of evacuees. In the event of a radiological release, government, health, and fire department personnel will be available to monitor evacuees for exposure to radiological contamination and take appropriate actions.

If you’re at Camp Pendleton and told to evacuate, you’ll be directed south to an on-base Reception and Decontamination Center located at 21 Area Fitness Center (Camp Del Mar). This location can be accessed through the Del Mar Gate off Oceanside Harbor Drive.

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A Conversation With Sara Kaminske

planning and we have written plans and annexes specific to those hazards. We exercise our plans and maintain a strong team of well-trained Emergency Operations Center responders.

Do you feel SONGS improves emergency preparedness at the local level?

SONGS is one reason we are better prepared. The alliance among the local response agencies is solid. Our plans and policies are sound. The cities of Dana Point, San Clemente and San Juan Capistrano have successfully tested their emergency plans and procedures. Protecting the health and safety of the public is, and will remain, our highest priority.

What should people do with their pets in the event of an emergency?

The best way to ensure the safety of your family is to be prepared with a disaster plan. If you are a pet owner, that plan should include your pet(s). Most Red Cross shelters cannot accept pets because of health and safety concerns. However, service animals that assist people with disabilities are allowed in Red Cross shelters. Advanced planning can help. If you plan on taking your pets during an evacuation, know which hotels and motels along your evacuation route will accept you and your pets in an emergency. Find out which friends, relatives, boarding facilities, animal shelters or veterinarians can care for your animal(s). If you leave your pet at home, make sure to leave enough food and water for a few days.

How has your role changed since the earthquake, and subsequent tsunami, in Japan?

In the wake of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster, there has been renewed interest at the local, state and federal level in emergency planning efforts for SONGS. There has been heightened interest by both the public and the media. The IPC has worked diligently to address concerns and promote our mission for nuclear emergency preparedness. As the IPC Chair, I have met with Senator Barbara Boxer and Senator Dianne Feinstein and have spoken on behalf of the IPC at public Nuclear Regulatory Commission meetings. Our job as emergency managers is to get people out of harm's way as quickly and as safely as possible, and we have plans in place to do so.

Any final thoughts?

It takes the efforts of an entire community to get prepared for emergencies and disasters. We encourage all of our citizens to get informed about what emergencies might affect them, develop an emergency plan and create an emergency kit. We can – and must – prepare now for the next emergency. Our family, friends and community depend on it.

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Preparing for Different Types of Emergencies

Before a Tsunami

If you live near or visit the coast, learn the warning signs of a tsunami. Warning signs include an unusual receding of water at the shore and/or an earthquake lasting 20 seconds or longer. If you are in a danger zone, identify an inland, elevated location as a meeting place for your family. Also identify more than one evacuation route, as traffic patterns are likely to change. Remember to follow instructions of law enforcement personnel. Please take the following precautions:

- If you are at or near the beach when a strong earthquake strikes, move immediately to higher ground and follow directions of law enforcement or other officials. DO NOT wait for a tsunami warning to be announced.
- Stay away from waterways leading to the ocean.
- Tsunamis move faster than a person can run; do not try to watch a tsunami as it occurs.
- As with all emergencies, monitor your radio and television for the latest information and instructions.



Before a Wildfire

All vegetation is fuel for a wildfire, though some trees and shrubs are more flammable than others. To reduce risk, modify or eliminate brush, trees and other vegetation near your home. Remember, the greater the distance between your home and vegetation, the greater the protection.

The following tips can provide added protection against fires:

- Cover chimneys and stovepipes with spark arrestors.
- Install smoke detectors on every level of your home and near sleeping areas.
- Never leave a fire, a cigarette or candle burning unattended.
- Remove debris from under sundeck and porch.
- Clear all combustibles within 30 feet of any structure.

To learn more about emergency preparedness and building a kit for your family, please go to readyoc.org and readysandiego.org.

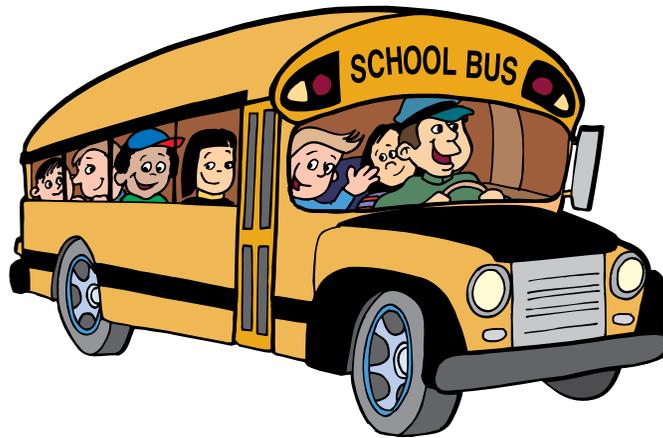
Capistrano Unified Teaching Students More Than Just Basics

For the Capistrano Unified School District (CUSD), teaching 53,000 students in 56 schools the importance of emergency preparedness is an important educational goal they accomplish each school year.

All CUSD schools have an emergency plan that is reviewed and practiced by students and staff several times a year. In the unlikely event of an emergency during school hours, CUSD wants to make certain that they all know what to do.

“At the beginning of each school year, the principal at each school reviews the emergency plan with staff members,” said **Mike Beekman**, Executive Director of Safety and Student Services, CUSD. “During the course of the year, we participate in fire drills, evacuation drills, lock-down drills, table-top exercises and the National Incident Management System drill. We are also the only district in the area to participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency-graded exercise every two years.”

Student safety has always been fundamental to the school district. The district works closely with the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS) and other local agencies to hone and update each school’s emergency plan. One of the major components of each plan is the relocation of students from schools closest to harm’s way and educating parents on what to do if their child is moved to a reunification site.



School emergency plans include transportation of students to a designated relocation site. There are several relocation sites, including other schools, faith-based organizations and the Orange County Fairgrounds. Depending on what’s happening, time of day, road closures and if a venue is occupied, Mike explained “the actual location chosen is subjective and will completely depend on all these circumstances.”

And naturally, in an emergency, parents would feel compelled to pick up their children at school. This, according to Mike, is an action he would like parents NOT to take.

“If there’s an emergency, and we’re trying to evacuate students, we ask parents to wait and meet their child at the reunification site instead of coming to the schools. Trying to get to the schools would only increase traffic and impede the evacuation process. We will notify all parents and caregivers as to where

exactly we will be taking their children,” said Mike.

The primary method CUSD will use to communicate with parents is Connect-ED, a web-based service that is very similar to reverse 911. Through this system, calls (in both English and Spanish) will go out automatically to all the numbers in the respective schools’ databases. CUSD’s other methods of communication include emails that will go out to both mobile phones

and computers, messages posted on the CUSD’s website, and, radio announcements made through radio and television outlets.

“Our trustees and superintendent have made sure that we’re ahead of the curve when it comes to emergency preparedness,” noted Mike. “Along with our plans and drills and communication vehicles, we have our own Emergency Operations Center and Mobile Command Unit. Our drills exceed the educational requirements. We are trained and we are ready to protect our students.”

Parents are encouraged to go to their child’s school to review a copy of the emergency plan and talk to their child about what to do in the event of an emergency. They can also go to www.capousd.org for more information on emergency preparedness. The site has a button that can translate the information into eight different languages as well as a link to the SONGS community website.

Camp Pendleton Ready for an Emergency

Camp Pendleton housing residents who are interested in obtaining more emergency information may call the Base Command Center at (760) 725-6283 during normal business hours.

After normal working hours, they may contact the Base Command Duty Officer at (760) 725-5061.

In the event of any type of actual emergency, the 52 Area Commander will activate an emergency response call. Housing residents may also call (760) 725-7403 or (760) 725-7656.

Camp Pendleton also has an Emergency Alert System (EAS) that will send instant alerts regarding on-base emergencies via phone, e-mail or text messaging. Sign up by visiting www.pendleton.usmc.mil/emergency.asp.

Private Schools Have Plans, Too!

Private schools and childcare facilities in the SONGS Emergency Planning Zone have been provided with an emergency plan model very similar to that given to public schools.

For complete information about emergency plans, parents and caregivers should contact their private school or daycare facility for full details on how and where students will be transported or sheltered in the unlikely event of an emergency.

Public Transportation Assembly Points

If you are directed to evacuate and are without transportation, please go to one of the public transportation assembly points listed below.

City of San Clemente

Carl's Jr. Parking Lot
3929 S. El Camino Real

San Clemente Inn
2600 Avenida del Presidente

San Clemente Municipal Golf Course
150 E. Ave. Magdalena

Our Savior's Lutheran Church and School
200 Avenida San Pablo

Our Lady of Fatima School
105 N. La Esperanza

Gateway Plaza
806 Avenida Pico

San Clemente Pier
Foot of Victoria Street

San Clemente Library
242 Avenida Del Mar

Max Berg Plaza Park
1100 Calle Puente

Boys and Girls Club
1304 Calle Valle

Christ Lutheran Church
35522 Camino Capistrano

Shorecliffs Golf Course
501 Avenida Vaquero

Ocean Hills Club House
3536 Calle La Quinta

Shorecliffs Mobile Home Club House
189 Mira Adelante

Marblehead Park
2400 Via Turqueza

Forster Ranch Park
1271 Sarmentosa

Rancho San Clemente Park
150 Calle Aguila

Talega Park
179 Cristianitos

Liberty Park
390 Calle Saluda

Tierra Grande Park
399 Camino Tierra Grande

Ocean View Plaza
638 Camino De Los Mares

City of Dana Point

Palisades United Methodist Church
27002 Camino De Estrella

Faith Lutheran Church
34381 Calle Portola

Dana Point Library
33841 Niguel Road

Capistrano Beach Park
35005 Beach Road

Gloria Dei Lutheran Church
33501 Stonehill

St. Edward Catholic Church
33926 Calle La Primavera

Pines Park
34941 Camino Capistrano

Ocean Institute
24200 Dana Point Harbor Drive

Harry Otsubo Community Gardens
Corner of Stonehill and
Golden Lantern

Chase Bank
5 Monarch Bay Plaza

City of San Juan Capistrano

Training Camp (Business)
34000 Via De Agua

Capistrano Terrace Mobile Home Park
32302 Valle Road

San Juan Mobile Estates
32302 Alipaz St.

Community Presbyterian Church
32202 Del Obispo St.

Capistrano Valley Christian School
32032 Del Obispo St.

Mission San Juan Capistrano
26801 Ortega Highway

San Juan Capistrano Library
31495 El Camino Real

Stonefield (Soccer Field)
31322 Camino Capistrano

Endevco Facility
30700 Rancho Viejo Road

St. Margaret's School
31641 La Novia Ave.

San Juan Hills Estates
31900 San Juan Creek Road

Harrison House/Mission Woods
27700 Ortega Highway

Calendar of Events

September 28

CERT* Training Course
Dana Point
For more information,
call 949-248-3535

October 17

AlertOC Test**
Dana Point, San Clemente,
San Juan Capistrano

October 19

Community Alert Siren System Test
For more information,
call 800-332-3612

October 20

Great California Shakeout
Learn how to be participate at
www.shakeout.org

October 27

SONGS Open House in
San Juan Capistrano
For more information,
call 800-332-3612

January, 2012

CERT Training Course
San Clemente
For more information,
call 949-361-8200

February 1, 2012

CERT Training Course
San Juan Capistrano
For more information,
call 949-493-1171

*The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training course is an opportunity for residents to learn basic skills to save lives and protect property in the aftermath of a major disaster when emergency services may not be immediately available.

**AlertOC is a mass notification system designed to keep Orange County residents and businesses informed of emergencies and certain community events. Register at www.alertoc.com.

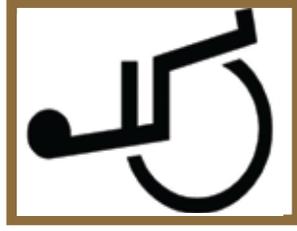
Solicitud Para Obtener Información En Español

Si desea obtener información de emergencia en español, complete los siguientes datos y envíe esta tarjeta postal por correo. La versión en español de este folleto se le enviará sin costo alguno para usted. No necesita estampillas para enviar esta tarjeta postal.

Nombre (impreso): _____ Fecha: _____

Domicilio (impreso): _____

Ciudad: _____ Código Postal: _____



Special Assistance Request Card

This card is for those who live or work in the cities of Dana Point, San Clemente, San Juan Capistrano and unincorporated areas within 10 miles of the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station. The use of the following information will conform to Privacy Act regulations. Complete a separate card for EACH individual requesting special assistance. Please fill out the card, even if you have completed other cards in the past. **PLEASE PRINT.**

Name: _____ Address: _____ Phone: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Signature: _____ Nearest major cross street to your home? _____

1. I have the following disability (check appropriate boxes):

___ Hard of Hearing ___ Legally Blind ___ Developmentally Disabled
 ___ Physically Disabled ___ Bed Bound

Please describe the extent of the disability: _____

2. I use the following special equipment (check appropriate boxes):

___ Lift Van ___ Wheelchair ___ Walker ___ Guide Dog ___ Respirator ___ Cane ___ Other

3. I have a telephone (check appropriate boxes): ___ TTY ___ TDD

4. ___ I live alone ___ I have an attendant ___ I have a neighbor who will help me

Print attendant or neighbor's name and phone number:

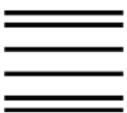
5. I would need special transportation: ___ Yes ___ No

If yes, check the appropriate box: ___ Lift Van ___ Ambulance

6. I currently use the access service of OCTA: ___ Yes ___ No

Call OCSD/Emergency Management at **714-628-7054** if additional Assistance Request Forms are needed for others in your household.

Summer/Fall 2011



BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

FIRST-CLASS MAIL PERMIT NO.5112 SANTA ANA CA

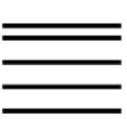
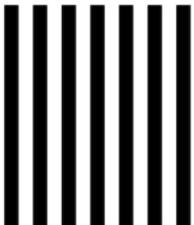
POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

**O C S D
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT BUREAU
PO BOX 449
SANTA ANA CA 92702-9951**



(Fold Here)

NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES



BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

FIRST-CLASS MAIL PERMIT NO.8 SAN CLEMENTE CA

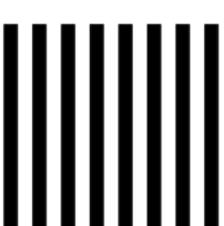
POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON
PO BOX 4198
SAN CLEMENTE CA 92674-9936**



(Fold Here)

NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES



(Tape closed; do not staple)

(Tape closed; do not staple)

Important Numbers for More Information

American Red Cross
601 N. Golden Circle
Santa Ana 92705
714-481-5300 (24-hour)
www.oc-redcross.org
www.prepare.org

California Dept. of Public Health
1616 Capitol Ave.
Sacramento 95899
916-449-5577
www.cdph.ca.gov

California State Parks
3030 Avenida Del Presidente
San Clemente 92672
949-492-0802
www.parks.ca.gov

Capistrano Unified School District
949-234-9200
www.capousd.org

City of Dana Point
33282 Golden Lantern
Dana Point 92629
949-248-3500
www.danapoint.org

City of San Clemente
100 Avenida Presidio
San Clemente 92672
949-361-8200
www.san-clemente.org

City of San Juan Capistrano
32400 Paseo Adelanto
San Juan Capistrano 92675
949-493-1171
www.sanjuancapistrano.org

Federal Emergency Mgmt. Agency (FEMA) Region IX
510-627-7100
www.fema.gov

California Emergency Mgmt Agency (Cal EMA)
3650 Schriever Ave.
Mather 95655
916-845-8400
TTY/TDD 800-550-5281
www.calema.ca.gov

Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton
760-725-6283/760-725-5061
www.cpp.usmc.mil

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
800-368-5642
www.nrc.gov

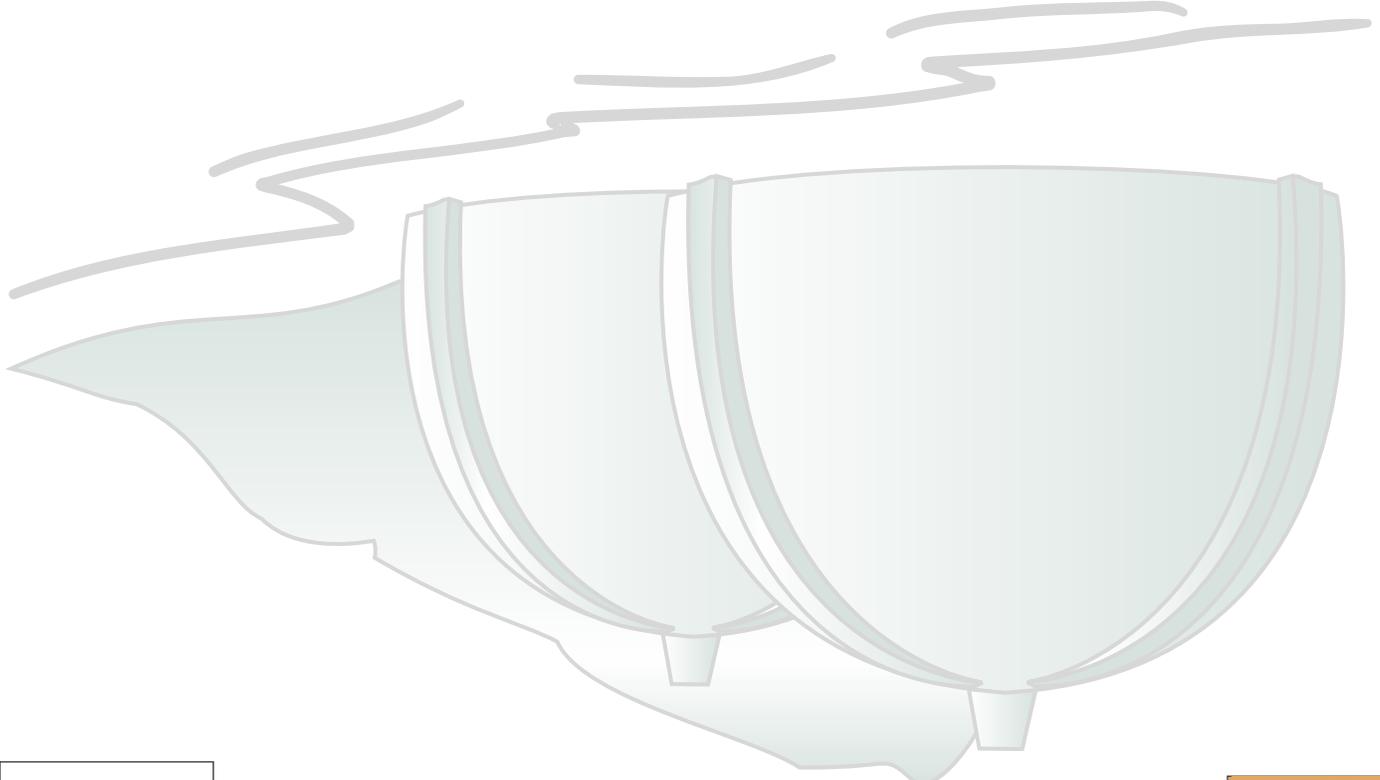
Orange County Sheriff's Dept. Emergency Management
2644 Santiago Canyon
Silverado 92676
714-628-7054
714-647-7000 (24-hour)
www.readyoc.org

San Diego County Office of Emergency Services
5555 Overland Ave., Suite 1911
San Diego 92123
858-565-3490
www.sdcounty.ca.gov/oes

San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station
P.O. Box 128
San Clemente 92674
800-332-3612
www.SONGScommunity.com

U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security
800-BE-READY
www.ready.gov

**CONTAINS IMPORTANT EMERGENCY
PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION INSIDE
PLEASE DO NOT DISCARD**



Prst Std
U.S. Postage
PAID
Santa Ana CA
Permit #1681

Interjurisdictional Planning Committee
P.O. Box 4198
San Clemente, CA 92674

